

§ 560.513

under INA section 101(a)(15)(G), and are not for resale; and

(2) The transaction is not otherwise prohibited by law.

(b) All transactions ordinarily incident to the importation of goods or services into the United States by, the exportation of goods or services from the United States by, or the provision of goods or services in the United States to, the Iranian Interests Section of the Embassy of Pakistan (or any successor protecting power) in the United States, are authorized, provided that:

(1) The goods or services are for the conduct of the official business of the Iranian Interests Section, and are not for resale; and

(2) The transaction is not otherwise prohibited by law.

(c) All transactions ordinarily incident to the provision of goods or services in the United States to the employees of Iranian missions to international organizations in the United States, and to employees of the Iranian Interests Section of the Embassy of Pakistan (or any successor protecting power) in the United States, are authorized, provided that the transaction is not otherwise prohibited by law.

§ 560.513 Importation of Iranian-origin oil.

(a) Specific licenses will be issued on a case-by-case basis to permit the importation of Iranian-origin oil in connection with the resolution or settlement of cases before the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal in The Hague, established pursuant to the Declaration of the Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria Concerning the Settlement of Claims by the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran of January 19, 1981, or where the proceeds are otherwise to be deposited in the Tribunal's Security Account.

(b) License applications submitted pursuant to this section must contain the importer's certification that the oil is of Iranian origin with all relevant supporting documentation, including specification of the production site at which the oil was extracted, and that the sale or transfer of the oil is by or

31 CFR Ch. V (7-1-10 Edition)

for the account of the Government of Iran. Licenses will not be issued for importations of Iranian-origin oil which is not sold or transferred by or for the account of the Government of Iran. In cases where the oil is being imported either in whole or in part in resolution or settlement of a case pending before the Tribunal, applicants are required to identify the case and submit a copy of the settlement agreement and the Award on Agreed Terms issued by the Tribunal. In cases where any proceeds are generated for the account of the Government of Iran from the importation of Iranian-origin oil, the importer must demonstrate that irrevocable arrangements are in place that will ensure that the proceeds will be deposited in the Tribunal's Security Account.

§ 560.514 [Reserved]

§ 560.515 30-day delayed effective date for pre-May 7, 1995 trade contracts involving Iran.

(a) All transactions necessary to complete performance of a trade contract entered into prior to May 7, 1995, and involving Iran (a *pre-existing trade contract*), including the exportation of goods, services (including financial services), or technology from the United States that was authorized pursuant to Federal regulations in force immediately prior to May 6, 1995, or performance under a pre-existing trade contract for transactions in Iranian-origin or Government of Iran-owned or controlled goods or services that do not involve importation into the United States, are authorized without specific licensing by the Office of Foreign Assets Control if the conditions in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section are met:

(1) If the pre-existing trade contract is for an exportation of goods or technology from the United States that was authorized pursuant to Federal regulations in force immediately prior to May 6, 1995, the goods or technology must be exported from the United States prior to 12:01 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time, June 6, 1995, and all other activity by U.S. persons that is necessary and incidental to the performance of the pre-existing trade contract (other than payment under a financing contract) must be completed prior to

12:01 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time, August 6, 1995; or

(2) All obligations under a pre-existing trade contract (other than payment under a financing contract) must be fully completed prior to 12:01 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time, June 6, 1995, if the pre-existing trade contract is for one of the following:

(i) The exportation of services from the United States benefitting a person in Iran or the Government of Iran;

(ii) The reexportation of goods or technology to Iran, the Government of Iran, or an entity owned or controlled by the Government of Iran that was authorized pursuant to Federal regulations in force immediately prior to May 6, 1995; or

(iii) Transactions relating to goods or services of Iranian origin or owned or controlled by the Government of Iran other than transactions relating to importation into the United States of such goods or services.

(b) In order to complete performance of a pre-existing trade contract, the arrangement or renegotiation of contracts for transactions necessary and incidental to performance of the pre-existing trade contract is authorized. Such incidental transactions may include, for example, financing, shipping and insurance arrangements. Amendments to a pre-existing trade contract for the purpose of accelerating a previously-specified delivery schedule under a contract for a fixed quantity or value of goods, technology or services, or curtailing or canceling required performance, are authorized without specific licensing. Any other alteration of the trade contract must be specifically licensed by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

(c) The existence of a contract will be determined with reference to the principles contained in Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

[60 FR 47063, Sept. 11, 1995, as amended at 64 FR 20174, Apr. 26, 1999]

§ 560.516 Payment and United States dollar clearing transactions involving Iran.

(a) United States depository institutions are authorized to process transfers of funds to or from Iran, or for the direct or indirect benefit of persons in

Iran or the Government of Iran, if the transfer is covered in full by any of the following conditions and does not involve debiting or crediting an Iranian account:

(1) The transfer arises from an underlying transaction that has been authorized by a specific or general license issued pursuant to this part;

(2) The transfer arises from an underlying transaction that is not prohibited by this part, such as a non-commercial remittance to or from Iran (e.g., a family remittance not related to a family-owned enterprise); or

(3) The transfer arises from an underlying transaction that is exempted from regulation pursuant to § 203(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), such as an exportation to Iran or importation from Iran of information and informational materials, a travel-related remittance, or payment for the shipment of a donation of articles to relieve human suffering.

(b) United States registered brokers or dealers in securities are authorized to process transfers of funds to or from Iran, or for the direct or indirect benefit of persons in Iran or the Government of Iran, if the transfer is covered in full by any of the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) of this section and does not involve the debiting or crediting of an Iranian account.

(c) Before a United States depository institution or a United States registered broker or dealer in securities initiates a payment on behalf of any customer, or credits a transfer to the account on its books of the ultimate beneficiary, the United States depository institution or United States registered broker or dealer in securities must determine that the underlying transaction is not prohibited by this part.

(d) Pursuant to the prohibitions contained in § 560.208, a United States depository institution or a United States registered broker or dealer in securities may not make transfers to or for the benefit of a foreign-organized entity owned or controlled by it if the underlying transaction would be prohibited if engaged in directly by the U.S. depository institution or U.S. registered broker or dealer in securities.